

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, September 4, 1862.

TO TAXPAYERS.

We have a large amount of Doniphan and Brown county warrants, which we will dispose of at the current market price. Persons having taxes to pay in the above counties, will save money by using the warrants.

The News.

Affairs near Washington, are just now quite interesting. There has been almost continuous fighting for a week past, and our army has now reached Potomac, opposite Washington. It does not appear that they have been defeated and driven back, or that they actually retreated, but have rather maneuvered there, in their movements to prevent the enemy from flanking them. In the battles fought, our army appear to have been fully equal to the superior force of the enemy. The loss of life has been fearful, and the destruction of property immense. It is thought the rebels are endeavoring to cross into Maryland, and march upon Baltimore; but this will be no easy task. At present, they appear to be held in check, but severe fighting cannot be long delayed. Our gunboat flotilla is in the Potomac, about Washington, ready to render assistance, when required. It is hardly probable that the enemy will be permitted to menace Washington as long as McClellan menaced Richmond. Things in that vicinity look well enough, with one exception: McClellan has been placed in command, and has gone to reviewing the troops, and reporting what fine condition they are in. This calls up unpleasant remembrances.

The rebels have taken Lexington, Ky., but it is not known whether they intend to march upon Cincinnati or Louisville. Marjall law has been proclaimed in both cities, and business entirely suspended. It looks, to a stranger, as if there ought to be enough troops down there, by this time, to utterly annihilate the rebel force. It is reported that Gen. Buell had a two days' battle at Chattanooga, Tennessee, defeating the rebels, and taking 7,000 prisoners; but it needs confirmation.

A large rebel force attacked our troops at Bolivar, Tennessee, but were repulsed with heavy loss, as they were in several subsequent engagements in the neighborhood.

The guerrilla Forrest, and his entire command, have been defeated and scattered, near Lebanon, Tennessee.

It is reported that the Federals have completely destroyed Baton Rouge, and evacuated it.

The Secesh have a report that their gunboat fleet on the Mississippi has captured the forts below New Orleans. There is not much reliance to be placed in this report; as the idea of a rebel fleet in the Mississippi, after the operations there for the past few months, sounds like a good joke.

The guerrilla, Poindester, has been captured, on the North Missouri Railroad, and will be shot as a spy.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.—Gen. Loan was becoming very popular about St. Joseph. He had become convinced of the uselessness of his mild and coaxing policy, and had begun to "put the screws" to the traitors without mercy. But just at this important juncture, he was ordered to the command of Sedalia, and Willard P. Hall, a newly appointed Brigadier, was placed in command of St. Joseph. His commencement is infinitely worse than Loan could ever reach. There is great indignation among the Union people at his conduct, while Secessionists think he is just the right man. His first act was to issue an order threatening the most extreme punishment upon any soldier who should touch or molest the property of a traitor—such, for example, as a chicken, apple, horse, gun, or revolver. We should not be surprised next to hear that he has promulgated an order requiring white men to take off their hats and bow to every traitor they meet. What does the Administration mean, while talking about a change of policy, by appointing Jim Craig and Willard P. Halls to important commands?

Is it true, as has frequently been intimated, that A. O. Wilder has entered into a combination with George A. Crawford? We observe that the Conservative, Wilder's organ, which just now labors with an eye single to his success, copies with a gusto articles from Kansas papers in favor of Crawford. We also notice, when exchanges compliment Wilder and rub down Crawford in the same article, the Conservative, in copying, omits the portion unfavorable to Crawford. These are small matters, but they indicate something. We very much doubt whether Wilder can swap off all his delegates to Crawford.

MAN KILLED.—A man named Wilson, Postmaster at Walnut Grove, near Wolf River, in this County, who had for a long time borne the reputation of being a Secessionist, was more recently charged with discouraging enlistments. On Tuesday, a squad of soldiers from Troy went out to arrest him. He was at work in a field, and seeing them, started to run. Not heeding their command to halt, they fired upon him, the shot taking effect, and causing his death in a short time.

The "Situation."

There has been a change in the political programme. M. S. Adams, whom we supposed to have the inside track for Governor, has withdrawn in favor of Carney, and their united strength is to be thrown against Wilder for Congress; but by indications, the new move has resulted in Wilder's benefit. We are sorry Adams has withdrawn, for we had hoped to see him nominated for Governor. We know of a number of delegates who think that if Lawrence was entitled to the Governor, Congressman, and a United States Senator, Leavenworth has certainly as good a right to Governor and Congressman, and had therefore intended to support both Adams and Wilder. But as the question now stands, the Governorship will probably fall upon either Phillips or Collamore, unless Republicans so far forget themselves as to fall into the Crawford trap.

Personally, we think well of Mr. Carney; but politically, there are serious objections to him. One is, the political "set" or "influence" to which he belongs. The Leavenworth Republicans have always been divided into two classes. One sticks to the party through thick and thin, opposing Secession Democracy in every shape and form. The other is either conservative or radical, to suit the times, and its main principle is rule or ruin. It never scruples to unite with and elect Democrats to office, in order to beat the rival wing. It embraces many of the wealthy and mercantile class, capitalists, speculators and bankers, and makes merchandise of its principles. To carry its points, it calculates upon buying rather than reasoning with men. Last year, it was conservative; and was in favor of the North humbling itself to the South, and yielding to the most tyrannical demands of the Southern traitors, in order to pacify them; this year, it is extremely radical, and is apparently striving to go ahead of Gen. Lane in the advocacy of his favorite war policy. In the Spring of 1861, its "lawgiver" conspired with Gov. Robinson to defeat Jim Lane for the Senate; in 1862, he has joined hands with Judge Ewing to elect him Governor. The Leavenworth Times is its organ. Thomas Carney is a member in good standing. Any man who promises to become more popular than Ewing, is a marked victim of this "set." It has already lost Leavenworth a Governor and a United States Senator, and is now doing its best to deprive her of a Congressman. It drove Marcus J. Parrott, the ablest man by far in the State, from the political field, and perhaps from the party, and is now bent upon performing the same kind office for A. C. Wilder.

But another objection to Mr. Carney, is his Bridge Bill of last Winter. A clause in the Constitution says the State shall never become a party in carrying on works of internal improvement; yet Mr. Carney introduced a bill, and labored strenuously for its passage, making the State a party in the construction of two bridges across the Kansas river, for the benefit of Leavenworth trade, at a cost of \$150,000. We know it was contended that the bill was so framed that the State would not become a party directly; but it was a mere quibble. It is the Governor's duty to sacredly guard the Constitution; but when we see a man endeavoring to violate or evade that instrument by a quibble, for the benefit of his trade, we do not want to see him made Governor. Even admitting their argument to be correct, that the State would not become a party, but would merely loan its credit, the bill was unconstitutional upon another point. There is a clause which prohibits the State from contracting debts without first submitting the question to a vote of the people. There was no provision in this bill for submitting it to such a vote. Mr. Carney, therefore, attempted a violation of the Constitution, by endeavoring to make the State a party in carrying on works of internal improvement; and again, by attempting to saddle a debt of \$150,000 upon the people, without asking their consent. And after the thing was beaten, he worked, and coaxed, and, for aught we know, used more powerful "persuaders," until he succeeded in inducing a negative member to move a reconsideration, and another one to second it; and thus came within one vote of carrying his point. Is this the man Kansas wants to guard her Constitution, and to administer her State Government economically?

Bill Hedrick, down on Wolf River, has a funny way of joking. Last week, at Camp Meeting, he came across a sneaking Secesh, who had just got back from Pike's Peak, when he took him by the coat collar, applied his boot to the part of his body which is uppermost when he is stirring a cat from under the cupboard, and sent him off of the ground in a hurry. The fellow understood the joke.

Peterson's Magazine, for October, is illustrated with "Children Nat Gathring." "The Village Green at Night," "Colored Fashion Plate, Patterns, etc., and contains a piece of Music. It has twenty-one original contributions, prose and poetry. Philadelphia—\$2 a year. Or, we furnish it to our subscribers, at \$1.25.

Gov. Robinson has appointed S. R. Shepherd, of the Topeka Tribune, Secretary of State, in place of J. W. Robinson, removed.

Defense of the Southern Border.

This is George A. Crawford's hobby, in his electioneering speeches throughout Southern Kansas. He is very severe upon Gov. Robinson for not properly caring for the border, and wants a Southern Kansas man (Crawford, for example,) elected Governor, who will attend to his wants. Now, even at the risk of being called a Robinsonite, we must state a fact that has considerable bearing upon this subject. In the Appropriation bill, last Winter, was the item of \$1,000 to the Governor, as a secret service fund. Such a fund is placed at the disposal of the Governor of every State, especially in a time like this. This fund was designed to defray the may little expenses which would arise in looking to the defence of the State. There are a hundred little matters which arise, requiring money to attend to, but which are not covered by any other appropriation—the aggregate probably footing up to \$1,000 or more in a year. When this bill came up, a howl was straightway raised over the secret service item, and it was declared that the Governor wanted to use it for purposes of bribery and corruption. The members who raised and kept up this cry loudest, were from Southern Kansas, and the very men who had but recently attempted to foist Mr. Crawford into the Governorship. The result was, the little sum of \$1,000 was struck out of the bill, leaving the Governor either to look after the interests of the State at his own expense, or let them look after themselves. Mr. Crawford is the last man who should whimper about this.

Get Back.

James Foster has returned to Oregon, after an extended tour through the North, probably including Canada. We understand that he says there is no hope for the rebellion, and from what he has seen throughout the North, he is convinced that Secessionism will be speedily crushed. He likewise professes himself a Lincoln man, upon the platform of the President's reply to Greeley, and says he will stand by him. Indeed, we may soon expect to hear that Foster is making Emancipation speeches, raising a company for the Federal service, or running for the Legislature on the Union ticket. In view of the above facts, the following article, which recently appeared in the St. Joseph New Era, must be a malicious mistake.

A LEADING SECESSION DEMOCRAT.—The Hon. James Foster, of Holt, for many years a leading Democratic politician in this section of the State, with strong secession principles, we understand has applied to, and received from the British Consul at St. Louis, protection as a British subject. This man Foster has been a prominent man in Holt County for years; voted at all the elections; was always prominent in the party caucuses; and a regular attendant at the party conventions; in short, a real wheel horse of the untried. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country when about two years old, and is at present sojourning in Ohio. He has large property interest in Holt County, and notwithstanding his bogus British protection, his property should be levied upon by the Federal soldiers; and if John Bull should growl about it, he should be invited over the water to have his insolent jaws slapped.

NO DRAFT IN KANSAS.—According to the following item, which we find in the Leavenworth Conservative, there is to be no draft in Kansas; and as a consequence, we anticipate a speedy restoration of health and youth to many of her aged and afflicted citizens:—

THE DRAFT.—The Lawrence Journal publishes a correspondence from Gov. Robinson and Gen. A. J. Mead, on the subject of the draft. Gov. Robinson says: "no order for recruiting has been received by the State authorities." Of the 300,000 call, no quota was assigned to Kansas. He also says: "There is no draft ordered from this State."

The officers of the Kansas First, now in Mississippi, have petitioned Gen. Blunt to use his influence with the War Department to have them ordered back to Kansas to protect the border. Guess the brave fellows are getting tired of guarding seacoast wells, chicken-coops, and peach-orchards, without even being allowed the privilege of a "smell."

Gen. Collamore, of Lawrence, paid us a visit, on Monday. The General is a candidate for Governor; and while other candidates are trading and scheming, he may possibly steal a march on them.

Gen. Lane was announced to speak at Hiawatha, on Wednesday, and a large crowd assembled to hear him; but he did not make his appearance. He left Leavenworth, on Sunday, for Washington.

VOLUNTEER AND DRAFTING.—The difference between the volunteer and drafting is, the volunteer gets a bounty of \$100, twenty-five dollars of that being paid in advance, while the drafted soldier gets nothing. The volunteer gets \$15 per month, while the drafted soldier gets but \$11 per month. The volunteer's family receive pecuniary assistance during his absence, which is not the case with the drafted soldier. The volunteer chooses his own officers to a great extent, the drafted soldier is obliged to take such as are placed over him. The volunteer is at liberty to return home when his term of enlistment expires, the drafted soldier can be retained as long as his services are required. The volunteer has prius money, privileges and immunities which the drafted soldier does not. Let the ranks fill up, then, with volunteers; if drafting is resorted to it takes nearly every man in Kansas not absolutely exempt.

Correspondence.

(For the Chief.)

From the Kansas Seventh.
CAMP KANSAS TENT, NEAR REXBUR, MISS.,
August 18th, 1862.

FRIEND SOL.—From the land of cotton and cane, the land of negroes and traitors, the home of the first and last President of the C. S. A., from the veritable land of Dixie, I will attempt to indite a letter to you. Nearly three months have been numbered with the past, since we bade adieu to the land of prairies, and turned our faces Southward, for a more active field of service. Of our trip down the river, our march from Columbus, Ky., here, our tryings at Union City, Camp Etheridge, Humboldt, and Corinth, nothing need be said; for in this active age, the past is forgotten and ignored, and our people feel interested only in the living present.

We are about fifteen miles south of Corinth—not the world-renowned Corinth of Grecian history, but the famous city of rebel notoriety, where Gen. Halleck outcamped the traitors, and forced them to evacuate—their works, I mean. Our regiment, the famous Jayhawkers, was received with mingled feelings of fear, respect, and distrust—of fear, by the traitors, who had heard of our prompt and efficient mode of administering justice to their Missouri brethren; of respect, and almost admiration, by the mass of our own soldiers, who not only regard our regiment as emphatically a fighting one, but admire our way of doing it; of distrust, by the rebel officers, who have so much regard for forms and ceremonies, and who are so particularly sensitive, lest their deluded and erring brethren of the South should have their feelings injured by the forcible abstraction of a chicken or a cabbage-head. But public sentiment is undergoing a change, rapid and radical. The people are fast learning that they have underrated the strength and perseverance of the enemy, and that prompt and energetic measures alone will crush out the traitors, and restore peace to our country. It is about time that the "rose-water," "treat-em-tenderly" policy was laid on the shelf. This dilly-dallying with traitors, is almost enough to make one wish for a King James the Second to administer the Government, with a Jeffreys to sit on the bench and try the scoundrels.

For several weeks we have been lying here, the advance guard of the Federal forces, doing nothing, till our boys are chafing for action, and demanding very impatiently that they may be led to the attack. This is without doubt one of the strongest and most active regiments raised in our State. Enlisting, as they did, under the brave Col. Jennison, they expected to see harder service and more severe fighting than would fall to the lot of other commands.

Col. Jennison has left us, but his place is well filled by Col. A. L. Lee, of Elwood, Kansas, who was, you remember, our first District Judge. As Major, he had won the love and respect of the whole command; and when the chief of Jayhawkers retired from the field, it was the almost unanimous wish of the command that Major Lee should lead them. Of keen perception, seeing at a glance what should be done, and prompt and vigorous in executing his plans, well skilled as a tactician, possessing a fine legal education, and as brave a man as has ever met the enemy, he is peculiarly fitted to command. Added to this, he remembers (a fact which some officers seem to forget or ignore) that those who are under his command were men before they enlisted; that many of them left their homes, their wives and little ones, all that they held dear on earth, and offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. He remembers that, and treats them as men.

The men from White Cloud and vicinity (with one or two exceptions, and those not serious), are enjoying excellent health, and are in fine spirits. Just give them a chance, and they will make a mark that will cause old Doniphan and Brown to be proud of them.

We shall leave here before many days, and then we hope to have something to make our blood circulate quicker, and to remove the enervating idleness has engendered. Contrabands are coming in daily, and are being employed whenever possible. This is an interesting and important subject, and I will reserve it for some future occasion.

With renewed assurances of respect and esteem, I am, Yours, truly, &c.,

(For the Chief.)

A MEAN TRANSACTIONS.
CAMP OF THE 7TH KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Corinth, August 19th, 1862.

FRIEND MILLER:—I am not much of a newspaper man, but I can write some facts which I think ought to be made known; and if you can make anything readable out of such facts, and it suits you to do so, you can make them public.

On our way down here from Columbus, there were three companies which acted as advance guard—Companies A, E, and K. We arrived in Trenton, the County Seat of Gibson County, Tennessee, some few days in advance of the main command, without tents or commissary stores. Major Lee, who was in command, received orders from the Colonel of the Second Illinois Regiment, one Mr. Noble, to quarter his men in the railroad depot, which he was not loth to do, as it was raining great guns. In the morning, it was discovered that some of our men, with some of the Illinois Second, had helped themselves to some tobacco and sugar. There was a guard placed over said articles at once, notwithstanding it was property the rebels had left, on evacuating the place, the day our forces took possession of it. The same day, our three companies were ordered on a scout to the Obion Bottoms, to capture some guerrillas said to be camped there. We went, but failed to discover them. On our return, we found the Kansas 8th quartered in the depot, or near it; also the Illinois 2d; and they said that while we were gone, Gen. Quincy came down on a hand-car, and took two sacks of sugar and one keg of tobacco with him. They said, also, that Col. Noble came there with two negroes, and filled two buckets with sugar, and told his men if there was anything there they wanted, to help themselves. Again, this Illinois 2d had been busy with the rebels, telling the citizens they were Kansas Jayhawkers; but they were followed by the citizens, and their lies exposed at head-quarters.

But this morning, after signing the pay-roll, our regiment was called up to head-quarters, and informed that we could receive no pay until we paid for all that was taken at Trenton, said to amount to one thousand and fifty dollars and fifty cents. Is such treatment right? Can one regiment be made to pay for what soldiers need and take from rebels? Or can a man or regiment be made to pay for what some rebel did they took, without a trial or court-martial? I think not; and so I think our regiment, for they passed a resolution, this morning, that

they would never pay one cent. I have just learned that five companies of the Kansas 8th are to be made to pay their proportion of the above amount. I cannot see why it is that there is so much prejudice against Kansas troops. But so it is. Our officers say that we have to do more duty than any regiment in the Department, and yet get more kicks and cuffs. The order above alluded to, emanated from Gen. Rosecrans.

Yours,

W.

Drafting Postponed in Kansas until September 10.—Order from Gen. Lane. OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 21, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.] I. The time for enlistment within the Department of Kansas is extended until the tenth day of September proximo, and those enlisting prior to that date will be entitled to receive the present bounty and advance pay.

II. All officers in the State will make full reports to this office on or before the day above named, and the greatest care will be taken by such officers to show by their reports the "County" from which the recruits may come, to the end that when the draft shall be ordered the numbers so raised may be properly apportioned to their respective Counties.

III. As soon after the tenth of September as practicable, the Secretary of War will be advised of the numbers then necessary to fill the quota to be raised in Kansas, in order that proper steps for a draft, to fill such quota, may be ordered.

IV. The foregoing paragraphs have no application to the Territories of Colorado, Nebraska and Dakota recruiting therein.

V. All regiments and companies not full on the tenth day of September will be consolidated and formed into full regiments, battalions and companies, and rendezvoused at camp hereafter to be designated.

VI. No cavalry or artillery will be accepted in this Department. If hereafter such troops should be required, they will be detailed from the infantry then in the service.

By order of JAMES H. LANE, Commissioner of Recruiting.

T. J. WREN, Major and A. A. G. Leavenworth, August 21.

The Indian War in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28. A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, to-day, says arrivals from Fort Dodge bring reports of the destruction of Springfield on the State line, by Indians. Emmet and Dickinson Counties are reported in danger, and the settlers are fleeing to Fort Dodge and other places for safety. A gentleman from Fort Dodge is now here to procure arms and ammunition.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28.—Ten whites were killed and 51 wounded at New Ulm during the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly, and their loss was considerable. Sunday our small force under Major Flanndren, fearing they could not stand another attack, withdrew to Mankato, leaving the town to the mercy of the Indians.

It is reported between 500 and 600 Indians were in the fight. Col. Sibley's command probably reached Fort Ridgely yesterday.

The Adjutant General of Minnesota has issued an order to the commanding officers to seize all horses and means of transportation necessary, giving receipts to the owners.

The massacre does not seem to be confined to one locality, but is spread over a vast amount of territory. It is reported of forty-five families all but two persons were killed at Lake Shalik, sixty miles southwest of New Ulm, but many of these reports are undoubtedly exaggerated, many persons, having fled or secreted themselves, are probably supposed to be killed.

Indian Troubles in Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.

A dispatch from Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, says 400 or 500 Yankton and Sioux Indians attacked a Pawnee village on the Reservation on the 27th, killing 12 or 14 squaws and children, and wounding a number more. The whites in the immediate neighborhood manifest no alarm, as the Sioux have not molested them yet.

Later reports from Iowa lead to the belief that the former reports of Indian trouble were exaggerated. There is no confirmation that Springfield has been burnt. Arms and ammunition have been sent to Fort Dodge from Davenport, for the defence of the Northern Counties in case of need.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The following dispatch found in a recent number of the Richmond Enquirer, will furnish to our readers a specimen of the "reliable" intelligence with which the Southern "sensational press" (for the South too has its sensational press) sometimes amuses the people:

LYNCHBURG, August 4.—The following special dispatch was received by the Republican this morning from Charlottesville, dated the 4th: "The National Intelligencer and Baltimore Sun of late dates have been received in Stanton. They announce the resignation of Seward, and state that the Governors of Pennsylvania and Connecticut refuse to send more men into the field. The National Intelligencer accuses Seward of having been engaged for the last sixty days, through England, to bring about an armistice. Vallandigham is stamping Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause."

No Volunteer Substitutes Accepted.—Money not to be Received in Lieu of Personal Service.

The N. Y. Post's Washington correspondent writes that the Government has been urged to permit all persons who are so disposed, to bring a recruit or volunteer, and in that way purchase exemption for himself for the next nine months. It is claimed that if the department would permit this, the quotas of the States would be immediately filled up, as a very large class of persons would instantly offer an additional one hundred dollars to the bounties offered by the States and municipalities, and this would fill the quotas with volunteers. Mr. Stanton shows no disposition to listen to the proposition, or that of receiving a stipulated sum for substitutes. Both propositions have been made to the War Department.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Frankfort and Paris Evacuated.—Major General Wright Falls Back On Louisville with all His Forces.—Fortifications to be Erected Back of Covington and Newport.—Gen. Wright Orders the Troops Back to Covington.—Marjall Law Proclaimed in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, September 2.] The rumors upon the street last evening, that Lexington had been evacuated by our forces, and that Gen. Kirby Smith had taken possession, created most intense excitement as the report became generally known. The newspaper offices were crowded as usual to obtain the news, but it was not until early in the evening that the report was confirmed.

A special meeting of Council was called to consider the situation of Cincinnati. Gen. Low, Wallace, with his staff, left Covington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning on his way to Lexington, to meet Gov. Morton; but on reaching Paris, he found a dispatch from Gen. Wright, ordering him "to return and take command of the troops at Cincinnati, Covington and Newport."

At Paris Gen. Wallace found the 99th regiment drawn up in line of battle, and 600 to 1,000 rebel cavalry within four miles of the town.

The early train which left this city at 6 A. M., reached Lexington on time, and returned, leaving at 3 P. M. Gen. Wallace came down on this train, and reached this city about half past nine last evening.

Gen. Wright, who left this city on Sunday morning, reached Lexington the same afternoon, and yesterday morning he determined, after examining into the condition of affairs at that point, to evacuate it, and immediately made preparations to do so.

About 5 o'clock last evening, General Wright left Lexington, falling back on Frankfort with what forces remained of Gen. Nelson's command, some 9,000 or 10,000 strong; and we since learn that he has proceeded down the Frankfort and Lexington road to Louisville.

Dispatches received last evening from the operations at Lexington, dated at 5 P. M., stated that Gen. Kirby Smith had reached that city with a large force, and had demanded its surrender.

A meeting was held when the citizens resolved to surrender, they having no force there to defend it. The operator bid the Cincinnati operators good night, and said he would remove his instrument and leave the town; since which nothing has been heard from him.

Gen. Wright telegraphed orders from Frankfort for the two regiments at Paris to fall back on Cynthiana, which was probably done, for we learn that Paris was also evacuated by our forces last evening.

Frankfort, we learn, has also been evacuated, and all the archives and public records removed to Louisville.

Gen. Low, Wallace, with his staff, arrived last evening, and took command of the forces here and at Covington.

The General was busy all through the night, in consultation with the Government officers stationed here, and with the Mayors of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

A large amount of business was attended to. A regiment that arrived in the city was put on picket duty in the rear of Covington and Newport, and many other steps taken looking to the protection and safety of these cities.

At two o'clock this morning, General Wallace issued a proclamation, announcing that he had assumed command, proclaiming martial law, and ordering all business houses to be closed, and the citizens to prepare to defend the city.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Col. Ben. Runkle, of the 45th Ohio, telegraphed Gen. Wallace, at half past ten o'clock this morning, that the 99th Regiment, Col. Langworthy, was falling back from Paris before an overwhelming force of the enemy. Gen. Wallace telegraphed Col. Runkle to hold Cynthiana to the last extremity. Cynthiana is only forty-five miles from Cincinnati.

Letter from Cumberland Gap.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.] CUMBERLAND GAP, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—I have mailed several letters recently. I suppose they are in the postoffices between here and Cincinnati.

I have just heard that a private courier is to leave in a few minutes.

We have a large army of Secesh in front and eight or ten thousand in our rear.

Last night all our trains due, came in safely. We have no fear. We can hold at bay an army of fifty thousand as long as our provisions last.

Say to all our friends that this fortress shall not fall into the hands of the enemy. The moment an enemy shows himself within three miles of us, a shell whistle at his head. They are on every hand, but they are watched.

The duty of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky is to send forward troops well armed and supplied so soon as they possibly can. There is work and a reward for such.

Keep up a good heart and cheer not. In haste, yours, GRANT.

Negro Regiments. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The Secretary War has made the positive statement that the negro regiments in Kansas will not be accepted into the United States service. The idea has been that while these and other similar regiments will not be formally accepted, they will nevertheless get a chance to render service. His refusal to accept them formally will be a concession to the border State brethren. The practically employing them a concession to the radicals.

INDIAN WAR.

The news from the Territories increases the probability of a general Indian war. Advice have been received that in New Mexico the Apaches and Navajos are rising.

NO DRAFT IN KANSAS.

The Kansas politicians have been assured that in no event will there be any draft in that State. This goes to confirm the previous statement in these dispatches, that there was a probability of a more or less general postponement of the draft in many States.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Chingamgigg.

EF The Machias (Me.) Republicans tell a story which says is illustrative of this very fast age. A notorious secessionist of that locality was a member of the Legislature eight years ago, and was then twenty-nine years of age, according to his own showing. On the latest roll of his town his age now stands at forty-four years and nine months! This is indeed a sample of fast living.

EF One Thousand Dollars and Himself.—At a recent war meeting in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Elias Howe, the well known sewing machine inventor, was present, after giving one thousand dollars to the roll of volunteers, announced that he should not procure a substitute, but go himself.

EF Gen. McClellan has been in trouble about milk. The secessionists would not sell it to him at all, and the Union men asked him exorbitant prices. He telegraphed Gen. Halleck about the matter, and the latter told him to take the cows and milk them themselves.

EF Quite a celebration occurred at Graham, N. Y., on the 23d, over a monument in honor of the battle of Minutink, erected over the remains of Orange and Sullivan Counties, who were massacred by the Indians in 1779, in attempting to protect the settlement.

EF The Southern Confederacy seems to be losing its English backers of late. The London Times of the 18th of May calls the rebels the "Trans-atlantic drags of the English capitalists." What an unmerciful and ungracious cut!

EF The rebels brag loudly over their General, Lee, and it is known that Gen. Scott considers him to be the ablest strategist, but Scott also says that Halleck is his superior. The final result will show.

EF The Louisville Journal is glad to see the blacks set to work on the United States fortifications. It does not believe that it is constitutional to use them in defense of the Constitution.

EF McCook's MURDER ATTEMPTED.—A telegraph operator, from Northern Alabama, wrote to the Cincinnati Times, that the 9th Ohio had avenged the murder of its Colonel, by hanging between two saplings the rebel who led McCook into the ambush; that they have destroyed the adjoining town and plantation houses, and every male rebel they found. One hundred and thirty-five were the number said to be killed.

EF The Ohio State Journal, noticing the death of Gen. McCook, says:

Col. Dan McCook, brother of the murdered officer, read the dispatch in our presence just as it was received; and even in the agony of bereavement his thoughts could not be restrained from the ideas of avenging a terrible vengeance on the cowardly assassin who could murder his brother while alone and prostrate in sickness, and through his grinding teeth came the stern resolve—"I'll never take another rebel prisoner as long as God gives me breath."

EF LOYALTY OF THE GERMANS IN TEXAS.—Dr. Dignewity, of San Antonio, has been at Washington, endeavoring to interest the Government in behalf of the Union men of Texas, and to obtain a General who will be satisfactory to them. He states that there are thirty thousand Germans who are now wandering in Mexico, having escaped the tyranny of the Confederacy in Texas. He says that the Germans in Texas are almost to a man in favor of the Union, which they are willing to fight for if they can have an opportunity.

EF A correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer says that a sister of "Stone-wall" Jackson, who lives in Beverly, Va., is a staunch Union woman. She devotes her time to the sick and wounded.

EF The pay rolls of the first Indian regiment, just received by Major Adams, contain some fine specimens of aboriginal proper names in the native vernacular and translated. From one of the rolls we select the following choice specimens of nomenclature:—Jack Diamond (he must be a trump), Jim Tallor, Wm. Fato, Ed. Codfish, Shooter Maker, Gal Cawker, Hungry, Hot Snore, (Sequoy) Y, Key-bow-lash, Dirt Pot, John Something, Sen Keeper Stop, Trotting Wolf, General Jackson, Little Shanghai, Big Moccasin.—Tape 7th issue.

EF Geo. W. Cutler, author of the beautiful song, E. Pluribus Unum, and the Song of Stars, was a few days ago brought before the Mayor of Covington, Kentucky, for drunkenness, and sentenced to twenty days imprisonment.

EF Beckingridge's sword, with his name engraved on it, was captured at Baton Rouge. This may have given rise to the report that he lost his right arm, as most men would not let their sword while they had an arm to wield it.

EF HARM ON TOBACCO CHURCH.—One of the rules of the Provost Marshal is, that any applicant